

## NEW COLEOPTERA. IX.

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OMOPHRON Lat.

**O. decoloratum**, sp. nov.

Broadly oval, form nearly as in *robustum*, size a little larger than the latter, color above testaceous, beneath brown fading to yellow at the margins; markings similar in form and position to those of *robustum* except that the transverse frontal plaga is not produced forward at middle, the sutural stripe is not dilated before the apex, and they are throughout of a pale brownish tint, without trace of metallic lustre. The surface throughout is polished and strongly shining, the elytral striæ fine, entire and set with rather distant punctures.

Length 6.7 to 6.9 mm.; width 4.5 to 4.6 mm.

Described from three examples bearing label Gray Co., Kansas, July 9–15, 1917. Specimens were sent me by Mr. W. Knaus, who received them from the University of Kansas. The type is a female.

This species falls with *pallidum* and *robustum* by Casey's table.\* *Pallidum* differs distinctly by its smaller size and dull alutaceous lustre, in which it resembles *gilæ*. *Decoloratum* is more nearly allied to *robustum*, but the pale, washed-out and rather small and indefinite markings, which are not at all due to immaturity, readily distinguish it.

In the Canadian Entomologist—1909, p. 276—Casey describes *O. brevipenne* from Ohio specimens. As its author remarks, this is the species which generally goes as *robustum* in collections. A careful comparison of Ohio specimens with the type of *robustum* shows them to be practically identical in all respects. The unique type of *robustum* was described as coming from Nova Scotia, but so far as I know no other specimens have been taken in that region, and I very much doubt the correctness of the locality; in any case it is quite certain that the Ohio specimens are the same thing.

## HETEROCERUS Fab.

Among a lot of miscellaneous Manitoban things recently sent for determination by Messrs. Wallis and Criddle, I find two undescribed species of this genus. It is especially noteworthy that both belong to the subgenus *Littorimus*, of which Horn recognized but a single representative in his Synopsis of the North American species. Opportunity is taken to make known two other undescribed species, one of them a *Littorimus*, which have stood in my collection for many years.

**H. minutus**, sp. nov.

Very small; entire body and appendages testaceous, the head sometimes feebly infusate; pubescence short, pale, marginal fringe short. Head and thorax densely, very finely punctate; elytra finely punctate, the punctures separated by about their own diameters, the interspaces excessively minutely punctulate. Prothorax (♂) strongly transverse, evidently wider than the elytra, sides moderately arcuate, not narrowed in front, with the usual apical and basal constrictions, base not visibly margined. Elytra without trace of striæ, but with a broad sulcus extending tending backward from the intrahumeral

\*Coleopt. Notices VII, p. 301.  
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impression, becoming gradually evanescent behind the middle. Metasternum without mesocoxal line, epipleuræ without raised line at base.

Length 1.6 mm.

Luling, Texas, three examples taken by the writer July 4-6, 1893. Two of the three specimens are quite surely males, judging from the broad parallel-sided prothorax; the third has the thorax equal in width to the elytra, but is scarcely more narrowed in front than in the other two; it may be a female. The type is a male.

This minute species is obviously closely related to *pusillus* but the size is conspicuously smaller, the base of the thorax is unmarginated, and the male shows no trace of the mandibular lobe which is characteristic of *pusillus*. Horn describes *pusillus* as having the mesocoxal line, but says it is indistinct. There is absolutely no trace of the line in any one of my specimens.

#### **H. mundulus**, sp. nov.

Pale flavo-testaceous throughout, elytra with a small, vague fuscous shade behind the scutellum, the labrum also more or less infuscate; pubescence fine short, concolorous, the marginal fringe inconspicuous; entire upper surface very finely densely punctulate. Prothorax moderately transverse, equal in width to the elytra (♂) or slightly wider (♀), with the sides feebly arcuate and subparallel, basal situation not distinctly margined. Elytra without striæ. Body beneath finely densely punctulate, metasternum often a little infuscate. Mesocoxal line indistinct but usually traceable, no epipleural line; stridulating ridge of first ventral segment complete.

Length 2.6-2.9 mm.

El Paso, Texas. Nov. 13, 1889. Twelve examples.

This pallid little species together with the much larger *H. pallidus* were seen in abundance on the wing just before sunset in the dry, sandy bed of the Rio Grande on the above-mentioned date. It is only recently that I have discovered the species to be a *Littorimus*. There is very little difference in the form of the thorax in the specimens before me, and I feel somewhat uncertain as to the sexes. In one or two the thorax and head seem slightly larger than the rest, and it is probable that these are males. The metasternal intercoxal process is barely as wide as the coxal width in this species, much narrower than in the other species of *Littorimus*.

#### **H. moleculus**, sp. nov.

Form oblong, obtuse at the extremities, as in *auromicans*; colour piceous, sides and median line of prothorax obscure testaceous, elytra with irregular, often interrupted pale fasciæ of the usual type, which vary greatly in development; pubescence very fine, short, yellowish and recurved on the elytra, darker and erect on the prothorax, margin not fimbriate with longer hairs. Head and thorax densely minutely punctulate, elytra with a dual punctuation consisting of relatively coarse punctures separated by their own diameters on the average, the interspaces very minutely punctulate. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, as wide as the elytra in the female, just perceptibly wider in the male, sides nearly parallel, feebly narrowed apically, sides of base a little oblique, and very distinctly margined. Elytra not at all striate. Body beneath piceous, legs, tip of prosternal lobe, pro- and epipleuræ and margins of ventral seg-

ments testaceous; mesocoxal and epipleural lines present; stridulating ridge of first ventral entire.

Length 2.2-2.4 mm.

The type bears label "Aweme, Man. 3-IX-1917, M. Criddle." Other examples from Mr. Criddle and Mr. Wallis from same locality bear date 15-VII.

This very small species resembles considerably, in miniature *auromicans*, but aside from the size differs in its somewhat finer pubescence and in the character of the elytral punctuation. In *auromicans* the elytral punctures are sensibly equal in size throughout and finer than the coarser punctures of *moleculus*. The pale elytral markings in *moleculus* are usually broader and more confluent, such that frequently they might better be described as testaceous, with base and some detached spots piceous.

### H. canadensis, sp. nov.

Similar to the preceding species, except as follows: Size larger, length 3.3 mm., colour piceous except for two narrow sinuous elytral fasciæ and small subapical spot; the propleura and sides of ventral segments obscurely paler; legs entirely dark; pubescence longer, the recurved hairs of the elytra mixed abundantly throughout with short erect hairs; margins of prothorax and elytra distinctly fimbriate. The very fine interstitial punctures of the elytra are fewer and less evident and the larger punctures more conspicuous than in *moleculus*.

Described from a single female specimen taken at Thornhill, Manitoba, I-VII-16 by Mr. J. B. Wallis. Type in my collection.

The four species of the subgenus *Littorimus* now known to me may be easily separated by the following table:

Colour pale testaceous without markings; middle coxæ separated by a distance subequal in width to that of the coxa; base of thorax not margined at sides; epipleuræ without oblique raised line at base; length  
2.3-2.9 mm.....*mundulus*.

Colour piceous; elytra fasciate; middle coxæ separated by a distance distinctly greater than the width of the coxa; base of thorax very distinctly margined at sides; epipleural line present.

Margins of body distinctly fimbriate with longer hairs; elytra with abundant intermixed short erect hairs; legs dark; length  
3.3 mm.....*canadensis*.

Margins of body not fringed with notably longer hairs; elytral pubescence recurved or recumbent; legs entirely or in great part pale.

Size very small (about 2.3 mm.) elytral punctuation dual.....*moleculus*.

Size much larger (3. to 4. mm.) elytral punctures nearly uniform in size.....*auromicans*.

### OLIGOMERODES Fall.

#### O. delicatulus, sp. nov.

Form narrow, cylindrical, body piceous, clothed with short ashy appressed pubescence, legs and antennæ brown. Antennæ ( $\sigma$ ) very slender, nearly as long as the entire body, first joint relatively stout, arcuately subcylindrical, about twice as long as wide, joint 2 obconic, half as long as the first, 3-8 narrower

and of equal width, not in the least serrate, 3-5 decreasing in length, 3 a little longer than wide, 5 wider than long, 6-8 strongly transverse and compactly joined, 9-11 extremely slender and elongate, 9 about 6 times as long as wide and fully as long as the preceding joints combined, 10 a little longer and feebly arcuate throughout its length, 11 straight, still longer, 9-11 combined nearly as long as the elytra. Head deflexed, finely sparsely punctate; eyes round, prominent. Prothorax about as wide as long, convex, disk a little gibbous profile, side margins narrowly flattened, subparallel medially, narrowed a little anteriorly posteriorly sinuately curved into the rounded base, the edge finely serrulate anteriorly, surface finely, not closely punctate. Elytra scarcely wider at base than the prothorax,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as wide, disk with feebly impressed rows of fine punctures, the striae a little deeper at sides. Legs, especially the tibiae and tarsi, very slender, basal joint of hind tarsus scarcely as long as the next two, fourth tarsal joint not perceptibly emarginate.

Length 2.85 mm.; width .9 mm.

Described from a single male specimen taken at San Diego, California, 7-16-1909, by Mr. George H. Field.

Although very different in facies from the two known species of this genus, because of the smaller size and more slender build, there is really little upon which to found a new genus, the most conspicuous feature being the extreme length of the three outer joints of the male antennae. In this connection it should be remembered that there are numerous instances of marked variation in antennal structure within generic limits in this family, and in the genus *Oligomerodes* the two known species differ appreciably in this respect, the antennae in *catalinae* vary considerably from *occidentalis* in the direction of the present species.

HADROBREGMUS THOMS.

**H. subconnatus**, sp. nov.

Elongate, parallel, moderately convex, brown, opaque, with short, fine, sparse yellowish appressed pubescence. Second and third joints of antennae smallest, the latter narrower, joints 4-8 subequal, not quite as wide as long, 9-11 subequal to all the preceding in the male, joint 9 about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as wide and a little longer than the two preceding, joint 10 similar to 9 but scarcely as long, 11 three times as long as wide. In the female joints 9-11 are a little shorter than all those preceding, 9 and 10 each scarcely twice as long as wide. Prothorax, when viewed at right angles to the plane of its side margins, is obviously though not greatly wider than long, suboctagonal in outline, sides straight and nearly parallel medially, obliquely narrowed before and behind, the posterior obliquity sinuate, hind margin evenly arcuate, front margin with a short, feeble median sinuation; surface, like that of the head, finely rugulose and feebly granulose; front angles, posterior margin and median line impressed. Elytra slightly wider at base than the prothorax, sides feebly sinuate before the middle, slightly dilated posteriorly, apex rather narrowly truncate; disk punctate-striate, the interspaces finely rugulose, subequal in width to the striae, nearly flat toward the suture, a little convex laterally. Body beneath alutaceous and minutely punctulate; ventral segments subconnate at middle, first segment short, 2-4 subequal, 5 longer; last two ventral sutures anteriorly arcuate, the

last more distinctly so. Tarsi slender, basal joint slightly shorter than the two following united, 2-4 subequal, 5 a little longer.

Length 3.25 to 4.5 mm.; width 1.35 to 1.9 mm.

Described from a series of six specimens sent me by Mr. Norman Criddle, who took them at Aweme, Manitoba, 7-VI-1919, in rotten spruce. The type is a male in my own collection; paratypes in Mr. Criddle's collection, these probably to be deposited in the national collection at Ottawa.

Because of the partially connate ventral segments, the present species cannot with strict propriety be referred to *Hadrobregmus*, in which the ventral segments are perfectly free. Furthermore, the prothorax lacks the postmedian dorsal compression or gibbosity common in varying degree to all species of *Hadrobregmus*, and presents somewhat the aspect of a *Coelostethus*, so that strictly speaking, it would occupy a place between these two genera, under a new generic title; but since in all other essentials it is in close accord with *Hadrobregmus*, I prefer for the present to leave it there, placing it at the end of the genus.

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### A NEW CALIFORNIA METHIA.

BY J. O. MARTIN,  
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The genus *Methia* is so sparsely represented in the collections of California coleopterists and in fact in most collections elsewhere, that I am going to submit the following description of an unique example which appears to differ from any of the yet described species. The specimen on which the following description is based was taken by myself on the desert side of the San Bernardino mountains near Hesperia at the junction of Deep Creek with the Mojave River. It came to my camp light just after a thunder storm.

#### *Methia falli*, sp. nov.

Body varying in colour from rufo-castaneous on the head to piceous on the abdominal segments; moderately to sparsely covered with pale yellowish pubescence. Head rufo-castaneous, markedly darker than the disc of the prothorax; front granulose punctate; occiput shining and coarsely variolately punctate, punctures extending more sparsely along the caudal margin of neck, which is shining, and behind the lower lobe of the eye strigose. Eyes large, separated above by about the width of the third antennal joint, deeply emarginate, the upper and lower lobes connected by but two rows of facets.

Antennæ one-half longer than body, rufo-testaceous, gradually slightly darker toward tip; pubescence erect on basal joints becoming decumbent toward the tip; joints three to eleven gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax rufo-castaneous, granulate, moderately constricted at base and apex, sides broadly and evenly rounded. Elytra three-fourths the length of abdomen; lighter in colour than the prothorax, vaguely clouded with black on basal third, more strongly so at the evenly rounded tips; surface granular, dull; bicarinate, the carinæ not meeting and extending but two-thirds of length.

Legs of same colour as elytra. Abdomen nigro-piceous, evenly, sparsely, coarsely punctured. Length 7 mm.